BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
Management Services

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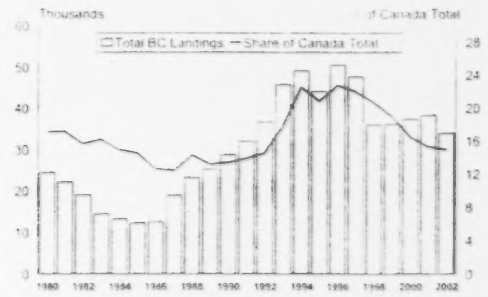
Immigration Highlights ◆ Third Quarter 2003

The number of immigrants to the province in the third quarter was higher than the same period of last year . . .

Total immigrant landings in BC during the third quarter of 2003 were 9,155 persons. While the number of landings decreased slightly from the second quarter of this year, it was considerably higher than the 7,986 persons landed in same quarter of last year. However, BC's share of total Canadian immigrants was 14.5%, lower than the shares observed for the previous two quarters in 2003.

Total landings for Canada also increased from 52,913 persons recorded in the third quarter of last year to 63,129 this year. During the third quarter, BC was the third most popular destination for immigrants. Ontario received the highest number of immigrants at 34,607 with Quebec second at 11,778 immigrants.

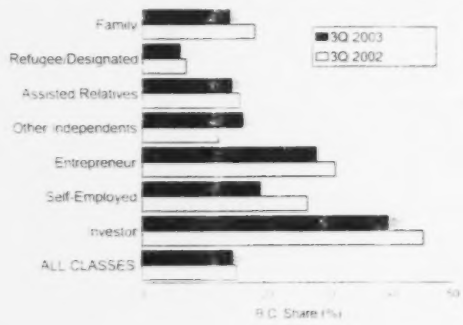
B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total



Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to BC during the third quarter of 2003, 48.9% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 37.2% were in the Family Class. The number of BC immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes remained relatively steady over the last few years.

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class



BC is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

BC tends to receive a relatively higher share of business immigrants to Canada. BC attracted 28.0% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 39.6% of all investor immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. In fact, BC received more investor immigrants than any other province in the third quarter of 2003. Business immigrants represented 8.9% of all landings to BC during the third quarter of 2003.

BC receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

Compared to other provinces, BC receives a much lower share of refugees and

immigrants in the designated classes. During this quarter, BC received a total of 462 refugees. This represents 6.0% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 14.5%. A majority of refugees and designated immigrants arrived from Afghanistan, China, Iran, Pakistan, Fiji and some Middle-Eastern countries.

B.C. Immigrants by Source

Third Quarter 2003

Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 77.5% of all landings in BC. During the third quarter of 2003, seven of the top ten source countries of immigrants to BC were all in Asia. Mainland China, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for most of the immigrants in the Investor class and skilled worker classes. India, the second top source country, was the source of most family immigrants to BC. South Korea was still the major source of Entrepreneur immigrants to BC during the period.

Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

More than seventy percent of the immigrants who landed in BC during the third quarter of 2003 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*
Feb 2001	*Welfare Benefits and Recent BC Immigrants (IMDB Series)*
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Jun 2000	*Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)*
Feb 2000	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Nov 1999	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants*
Aug 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Jun 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants*
Feb 1999	*Immigrants to BC from China-Mainland*
Oct 1998	*Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants*
Jul 1998	*Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia*

104-01596/

Feature Article: 20 YEARS OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS TO BC

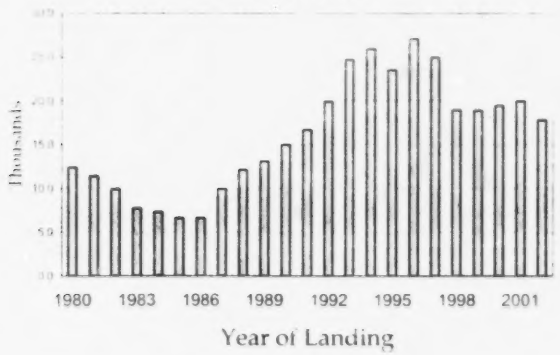
Jennifer Hansen, Population Analyst

Over the last two decades, the number of female immigrants to British Columbia has been generally increasing from a low of 6,610 persons in 1985, to a high of 27,057 persons in 1996. Figure 1 shows the trend of female immigration from 1980 to 2002.

Most female immigrants from Asia

Most female immigrants arrive from Asian countries. Over the 20 year time period, this trend has become more pronounced. Table 1 presents the top five areas of last residence for female immigrants who landed in Canada from 1981 to 1990 and from 1991 to 2001 and expressed an intention to settle in BC. In the earlier time period of 1981-1990, the majority of female immigrants were residing in Asian countries before arriving in Canada (62%). This proportion increased during the period 1991-2001 to 79%, while the proportion arriving from three of the other top five areas declined substantially. Only Africa retained its share at 3%.

Figure 1: Female Immigrants to British Columbia



Vancouver is the preferred destination

The intended destination of the vast majority of immigrants is Greater Vancouver. If anything, the status of Vancouver as a preferred destination has increased over time. The share of female immigrants to BC whose intended destination was Greater Vancouver increased by about 13 percentage points from 1981-1990 to 1991-2001. This increased proportion, of course, came from the other potential destinations. Both Greater Victoria and other BC areas became less popular as immigrant destinations over the 20-year period.

Table 1: Top Five World Areas of Last Residence-Females Destined for BC

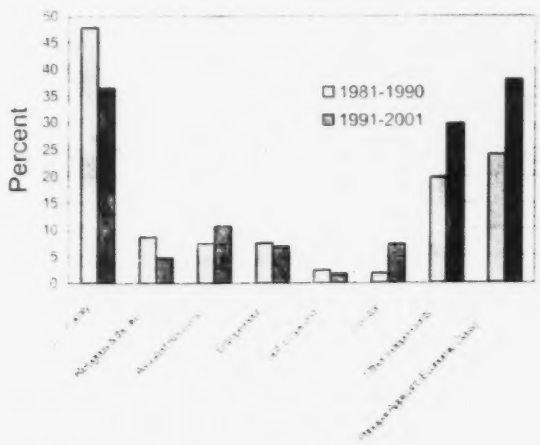
	1981-1990	1991-2001
Asia	62%	79%
Europe	21%	12%
N & C America	11%	5%
Africa	3%	3%
Oceania	3%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Increasing Proportion of Economic Class Immigrants

Figure 2 indicates that there have been some shifts in the class under which female immigrants have been accepted. Significantly fewer females were admitted under the Family Class in 1991-2001 than in the previous decade. The categories of Investor and Other Independents included a larger proportion of female immigrants in 1991-2001 than in 1981-1990. Furthermore, 38% of female principal applicants in 1991-2001 were admitted as economic immigrants compared to 24% in 1981-1990.

Figure 2: Class of Female Immigrants to BC



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

More female immigrants intend to work

Table 2 demonstrates that 42% of females who landed in 1991-2001 stated an intention to work, up from 33% in 1981-1990. Numerous factors likely influence the intention to work. One of these factors may be educational qualifications. Female immigrants with higher levels of education seem more likely to express an intention to work upon arrival. In the period 1981-1990, 59% of immigrant females with a Bachelors degree intended to work, whereas only 28% of those with secondary schooling or less intended to work. During the period 1991-2001, 71% of female immigrants who landed with a Bachelors degree declared an intention to work compared with 31% of those with secondary education or less. The increase in the proportion of females intending to work may also be a function of the increasing numbers of females as principal applicants in the economic classes. Over the two time periods, an increased proportion of females indicated an intention to come to BC to study.

Table 2: Percentage of Female Immigrants by Work Intention

	1981-1990	1991-2001
Intend to Work (Employee)	23%	19%
Intend to Work (Occupation Unspecified)	9%	22%
Intend to Work (Self-Employed)	1%	1%
Student	18%	21%
Not Intend to Work	49%	36%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

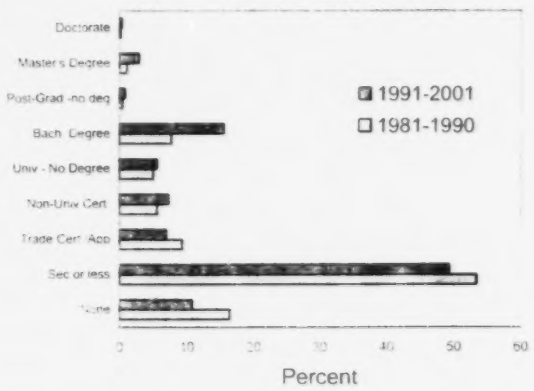
Half of female immigrants need language training

Language competency remains an important issue and the proportion of female immigrants who report no English skills has remained relatively stable over the past two decades. Half the female immigrants to BC in the 1981-1990 period possessed no language skills in English. Between 1991 and 2001, this percentage increased slightly, with 51% reporting no English language skills. Among immigrants, fewer females than males claimed some competency in English in both time periods, compared to 49% and 50% of females in 1981-1990 and 1991-2001 respectively.

Education level of female immigrants increasing

The majority of females who arrived in Canada in the 1981-1990 period had secondary schooling or less. About 17% of immigrant females to BC reported no education at all. Females who landed in the 1991-2001 period demonstrated a dramatic increase in educational attainment among immigrants, particularly with regard to higher university degrees. During this later period, only 11% of females reported no education. Sixteen percent of immigrant females held a Bachelors degree, up from 8% during the earlier period. The proportion of females holding graduate degrees and certificates increased from about 1.5% in 1981-1990 to almost 3.5% in 1991-2001.

Figure 3: Educational Attainment of Female Immigrants To BC, 1981-1990 and 1991-2001



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Language training still an important issue

The number of female immigrants who report no English language ability will likely remain high if the number of Asian immigrants remains at the current level. The stock of immigrants who have minimal English skills will likely increase, with the addition of approximately 50% of new females immigrants each year to the population of previous immigrants still engaged in the process of improving language skills. As such, English language training continues to be very important, particularly in the Greater Vancouver area, where recent immigrants tend to settle. Language

training is essential for female immigrants who have lower levels of education, since they are more likely to report weaker English language skills than their more highly educated counterparts[9]. Language ability influences an immigrant's ability to settle in, and allows her greater access to opportunities and services in the community.

Earnings gap for full-time workers

The limitations that a lack of English ability imposes may be one of the reasons for a wage gap between immigrant and non-immigrant females in BC. In 2000, the average income of a non-immigrant female working full-time for a full year was $36,679. In the same year, female immigrants to BC who arrived in the period 1991-2001 earned only 76% of this figure, or $27,766. The picture was better for female immigrants who had been in Canada for a longer period of time. Those who arrived in 1981-1990 earned about 88% of the average for non-immigrant females.

Part time workers

The earnings gap between immigrant and non-immigrant females is less noticeable for part-time or part-year workers. Non-immigrant females in BC reported an average income of $16,336 in 2000. Immigrant females who arrived in 1991-2001 earned only 81% of this figure in the same year. However, those who arrived earlier, in 1981-1990, exceeded the earnings of non-immigrant females in 2000. Part-time work may be less influenced by factors such as language ability, since many part-time opportunities do not require extensive language skills.

Table 3: Female Earnings in BC, 2000
Immigrant vs. Non-Immigrant Populations

	Full Time		Part Time	
Non Immigrant	$36,679		$16,336	
	Arrived in 1981-1990		Arrived in 1991-2001	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
All Female Immigrants	$32,138	$16,923	$27,766	$13,206
From Asia	$30,144	$16,670	$26,257	$12,566
From UK	$38,354	$18,125	$34,028	$18,993

Source: 2001 Census

Asian immigrants earn less than immigrants from the UK

A comparison of the earnings of female immigrants from Asia and those from some English-speaking countries seems to support the idea that the earnings of immigrant females may be influenced by language ability. As well, settlement into the cultural landscape of BC is likely an easier task for immigrants from English-speaking countries than for those from Asia. For example, a comparison between Asia and the United Kingdom (Table 3) demonstrates that female immigrants from Asia, working full-time, earned considerably less than those from the United Kingdom.

Female immigrant earnings by age

Table 4 demonstrates the differential in earnings between immigrant and non-immigrant full-time workers by age. For all groups, the youngest workers earn the least. For non-immigrants, average earnings increase with increasing age. However, the earning pattern by age for immigrants is different. Immigrants aged 45 to 64 years from both the UK and Asia earned less than younger immigrants in the prime working ages of 25 to 44 years.

Table 4: Female Earnings (Full Time) in BC
Non-Immigrants vs. Immigrant by Age, Landing Period and Area of Origin, 2000

		15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years
Non-Immigrant		$19,949	$36,703	$40,059
From UK	1991-2001	$19,645	$36,382	$31,043
	1981-1990	$19,693	$40,447	$39,163
From Asia	1991-2001	$18,215	$27,336	$25,690
	1981-1990	$22,205	$30,363	$30,377

Source: 2001 Census

Lower earnings for most recent arrivals

Regardless of age, earnings vary with the amount of time an immigrant has been in Canada. Those immigrants who are longer-term residents report higher earnings than more recent arrivals.

Wage gap between Asian immigrants and non-immigrants widens with age

There is little difference between the average earnings of most female immigrants from the United Kingdom and those of non-immigrant females in BC. In contrast, most immigrants from Asia earn substantially less than both non-immigrants and immigrants from the UK. The earnings of the youngest Asian immigrants most closely approximate the earnings of non-immigrants. However, the gap between non-immigrant and Asian immigrant earnings is substantial in the older age groups, with the most recent immigrants aged 25-44 years earning only 74% of the earnings of the corresponding non-immigrant population.

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[i] Economic immigrants include those in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

[ii] Over the 20-year period, 15% of female immigrants with no education reported some English language ability whereas about 83% of females with a Bachelors degree claimed to be skilled in English.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
July to September, 2003
Total Landings: 9,155 Persons

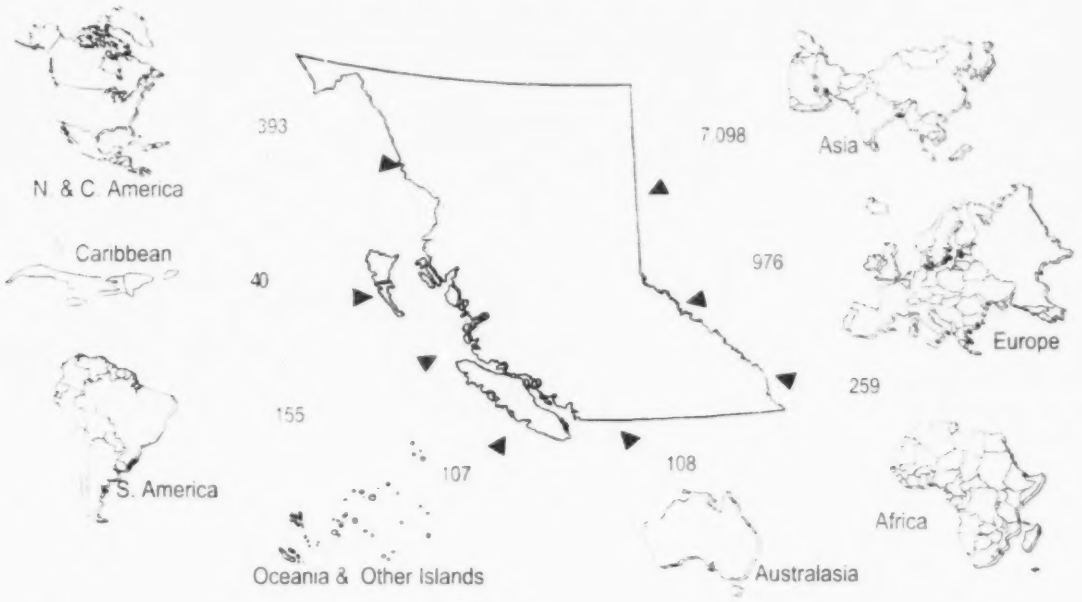

Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - July to September, 2003

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	628	348	976	10,776	9.1%
Africa	190	69	259	6,524	4.0%
Asia	5,232	1,866	7,098	37,989	18.7%
China-Mainland	2,087	401	2,488	9,350	26.6%
India	579	656	1,235	7,307	16.9%
Taiwan	337	147	484	671	72.1%
Hong Kong	113	51	164	474	34.6%
Australasia	72	36	108	378	28.6%
N & C America	248	145	393	2,165	18.2%
U.S.A.	157	120	281	1,461	19.2%
Caribbean	20	20	40	1,822	2.2%
South America	124	31	155	3,060	5.1%
Oceania	43	64	107	305	35.1%
Not Stated	16	3	19	110	17.3%
All Areas	**6,573**	**2,582**	**9,155**	**63,129**	**14.5%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: BC STATS.
Date: Dec. 2003

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entrepreneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1991	12,685	3,251	15,936	2,152	6,230	2,913	328	2,785	14,408	1,958	32,302
1992	15,096	2,992	18,088	2,440	4,891	3,965	480	4,527	16,303	2,603	36,994
1993	18,435	1,489	19,924	3,377	7,273	4,072	673	6,867	22,262	3,735	45,921
1994	17,499	1,544	19,043	5,985	9,042	4,172	744	6,292	26,235	3,820	49,098
1995	15,306	1,991	17,297	7,827	11,801	3,509	956	3,038	27,131	159	44,587
1996	14,271	3,047	17,318	8,545	16,812	4,231	1,563	3,446	34,597	107	52,022
1997	12,879	2,459	15,338	7,197	18,453	3,335	1,249	2,255	32,489	18	47,845
1998	11,050	2,346	13,396	3,791	14,533	1,917	746	1,599	22,586	-	35,982
1999	10,987	1,998	12,985	3,219	15,870	1,860	658	1,501	23,108	9	36,102
2000	10,976	2,644	13,620	3,219	16,792	1,767	633	1,377	23,788	-	37,408
2001	11,769	2,219	13,988	3,582	17,068	1,611	441	1,682	24,384	-	38,372
2002	11,872	2,135	14,007	3,299	13,040	1,190	526	1,947	20,002	-	34,009
2002/1	3,240	655	3,895	942	3,677	290	151	592	5,652	-	9,547
2002/2	3,895	703	4,598	1,066	3,714	264	166	378	5,588	-	10,186
2002/3	2,497	271	2,768	798	3,255	421	143	601	5,218	-	7,986
2003/1	2,813	317	3,130	585	3,438	210	111	487	4,831	-	7,961
2003/2	3,741	356	4,097	851	3,855	234	72	367	5,379	-	9,476
2003/3	3,402	462	3,864	716	3,764	273	79	459	5,291	-	9,155

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entrepreneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1991	86,695	54,054	140,949	22,310	48,071	9,965	1,958	5,252	87,556	4,247	232,752
1992	100,670	52,350	153,020	20,029	47,835	15,873	2,820	9,695	96,252	5,543	254,815
1993	112,578	30,632	143,210	23,028	50,017	16,706	3,391	12,625	105,767	7,750	256,727
1994	94,096	20,455	114,551	27,500	47,471	14,193	2,744	10,481	102,389	7,437	224,377
1995	77,327	28,544	105,871	29,322	57,921	11,432	2,854	5,164	106,693	304	212,868
1996	68,298	32,195	100,493	28,880	74,075	11,909	4,375	6,176	125,415	147	226,055
1997	59,894	27,662	87,556	25,489	83,013	10,406	3,927	5,593	128,428	46	216,030
1998	50,800	25,376	76,176	14,961	69,256	6,617	2,625	4,534	97,993	8	174,177
1999	55,251	25,418	80,669	14,780	81,470	6,155	2,599	4,265	109,269	9	189,947
2000	60,587	30,540	91,127	18,410	104,185	6,182	2,530	4,951	136,258	-	227,385
2001	66,741	28,119	94,860	21,684	119,404	6,096	2,156	6,338	155,678	-	250,538
2002	65,442	25,240	90,682	20,486	106,772	4,486	1,901	4,637	138,282	1	228,965
2002/1	17,156	8,281	25,437	5,288	27,717	1,232	508	1,367	36,112	-	61,549
2002/2	20,343	8,048	28,391	7,031	34,356	1,206	542	1,167	44,302	-	72,693
2002/3	13,887	3,872	17,759	5,128	26,805	1,355	538	1,327	35,153	1	52,913
2003/1	16,215	3,777	19,992	3,576	20,017	683	366	941	25,583	-	45,575
2003/2	22,780	5,428	28,208	4,469	23,984	715	400	904	30,472	-	58,680
2003/3	24,457	7,653	32,110	5,006	23,461	974	418	1,160	31,019	-	63,129

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entrepreneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1991	14.6%	6.0%	11.3%	9.6%	13.0%	29.2%	16.8%	53.0%	16.5%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	11.8%	12.2%	10.2%	25.0%	17.0%	46.7%	16.9%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	13.9%	14.7%	14.5%	24.4%	19.8%	54.4%	21.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.5%	16.6%	21.8%	19.0%	29.4%	27.1%	60.0%	25.6%	51.4%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	7.0%	16.3%	26.7%	20.4%	30.7%	33.5%	58.8%	25.4%	52.3%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	29.6%	22.7%	35.5%	35.7%	55.8%	27.6%	72.8%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.9%	17.5%	28.2%	22.2%	32.0%	31.8%	40.3%	25.3%	39.1%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	9.2%	17.6%	25.3%	21.0%	29.0%	28.4%	35.3%	23.0%	-	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.9%	16.1%	21.8%	19.5%	30.2%	25.3%	35.2%	21.1%	100.0%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.7%	14.9%	17.5%	16.1%	28.6%	25.0%	27.8%	17.5%	-	16.5%
2001	17.6%	7.9%	14.7%	16.5%	14.3%	26.4%	20.5%	26.5%	15.7%	-	15.3%
2002	18.1%	8.5%	15.4%	16.1%	12.2%	26.5%	27.7%	42.0%	14.5%	-	14.9%
2002/1	18.9%	7.9%	15.3%	17.8%	13.3%	23.5%	29.7%	43.3%	15.7%	-	15.5%
2002/2	19.1%	8.7%	16.2%	15.2%	10.8%	21.9%	30.6%	32.4%	12.6%	-	14.0%
2002/3	18.0%	7.0%	15.6%	15.6%	12.1%	31.1%	26.6%	45.3%	14.8%	-	15.1%
2003/1	17.3%	8.4%	15.7%	16.4%	17.2%	30.7%	30.3%	51.8%	18.9%	-	17.5%
2003/2	16.4%	6.6%	14.5%	19.0%	16.1%	32.7%	18.0%	40.6%	17.7%	-	16.1%
2003/3	13.9%	6.0%	12.0%	14.3%	16.0%	28.0%	18.9%	39.6%	17.1%	-	14.5%

Source: *BC STATS*
Date: *Dec. 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
July - September, 2003

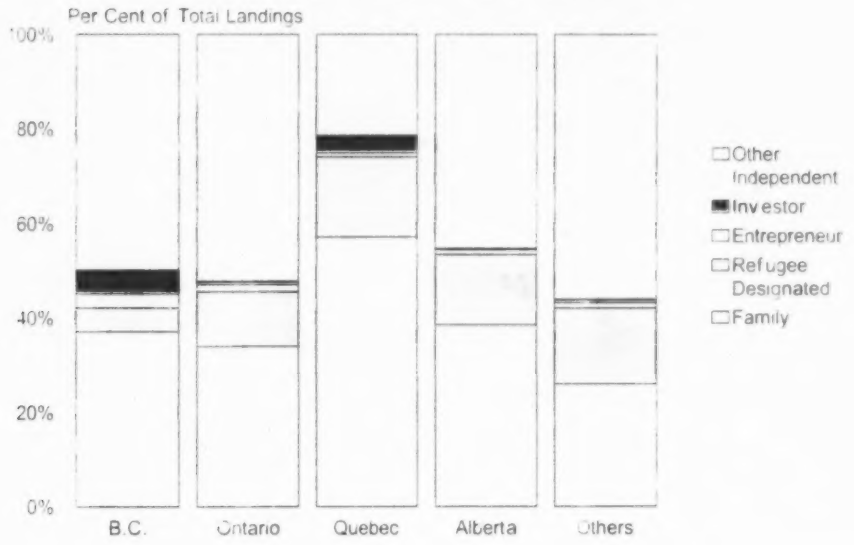

Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	
2002										
NFLD	79	135	214	10	182	-	1	-	193	407
P E I	32	50	82	2	20	-	5	-	27	109
N S	416	229	645	91	533	98	34	20	776	1,421
N B	194	159	353	35	288	5	1	26	355	708
Que	8,081	6,455	14,536	672	19,925	545	204	1,696	23,042	37,578
Ont	38,387	12,702	51,089	14,577	63,819	2,388	605	889	82,478	133,567
Man	951	981	1,932	268	2,326	4	85	8	2,691	4,623
Sask	410	603	1,013	79	533	11	21	11	655	1,668
Alta	4,959	1,777	6,736	1,443	6,038	243	213	40	7,977	14,713
B.C.	11,872	2,135	14,007	3,299	13,040	1,190	526	1,947	20,002	34,009
Territories	54	13	67	9	38	2	6	0	55	122
Not Stated	7	1	8	1	31	-	-	-	32	40
Canada	65,442	25,240	90,682	20,486	106,773	4,486	1,901	4,637	138,283	228,965
2003 Third Quarter										
NFLD	39	58	97	4	59	-	-	-	63	160
P E I	16	4	20	-	24	-	1	-	25	45
N S	156	24	180	36	181	27	18	17	279	459
N B	58	46	104	4	71	-	-	-	75	179
Que	6,724	2,001	8,725	268	2,175	101	83	426	3,053	11,778
Ont	11,781	4,020	15,801	3,613	14,245	522	184	242	18,806	34,607
Man	356	270	626	42	1,131	-	17	-	1,190	1,816
Sask	165	93	258	14	114	6	1	4	139	397
Alta	1,723	672	2,395	301	1,686	44	35	12	2,078	4,473
B.C.	3,402	462	3,864	716	3,764	273	79	459	5,291	9,155
Territories	14	2	16	1	5	-	-	-	6	22
Not Stated	23	1	24	7	6	1	-	-	14	38
Canada	24,457	7,653	32,110	5,006	23,461	974	418	1,160	31,019	63,129

Source: *BC STATS.*
Date: *Dec. 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries by Class

July to September, 2003

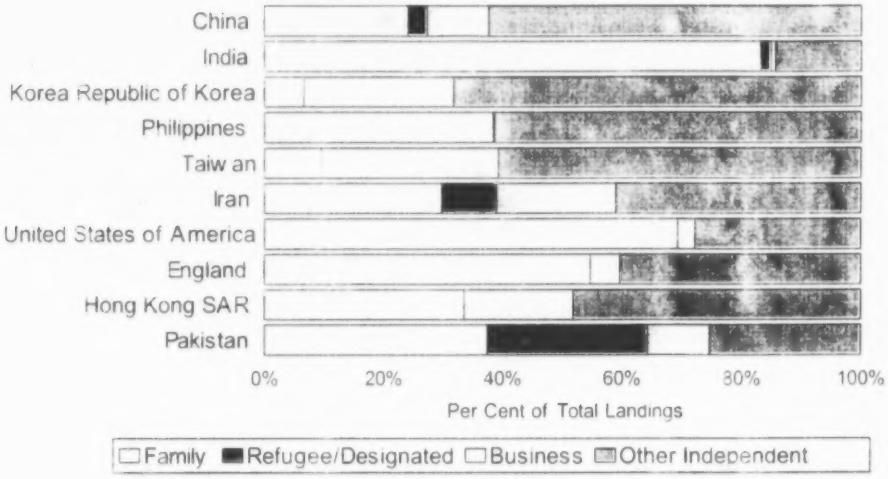

Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, July - September, 2003

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	
World Area										
Europe	427	44	471	39	419	18	22	7	505	976
Africa	57	89	146	40	69	2	2	-	113	259
Asia	2,449	277	2,726	593	3,051	238	49	441	4,372	7,098
Australasia	53	-	53	4	50	-	-	1	55	108
N&C America	238	15	253	24	101	8	5	2	140	393
Caribbean	35	-	35	4	-	-	1	-	5	40
S America	56	10	66	5	69	7	-	8	89	155
Oceania & Isl	73	27	100	7	-	-	-	-	7	107
Not Stated	14	-	14	-	5	-	-	-	5	19
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	599	82	681	131	1,421	24	1	230	1,807	2,488
India	1,026	22	1,048	54	124	8	1	-	187	1,235
South Korea	54	-	54	89	471	130	-	76	766	820
Philippines	257	2	259	85	326	-	-	-	411	670
Taiwan	46	-	46	90	204	27	36	81	438	484
Iran	100	31	131	26	112	35	3	29	205	336
U S A	195	-	195	11	67	1	5	2	86	281
England	144	-	144	18	88	5	8	-	119	263
Hong Kong SAR	55	-	55	37	42	4	7	19	109	164
Pakistan	43	31	74	10	19	7	-	5	41	115
Russia	34	7	41	1	68	-	-	-	69	110
Fiji	68	27	95	7	-	-	-	-	7	102
United Arab Emirates	14	-	14	16	68	-	-	-	84	98
Japan	62	-	62	3	29	2	1	-	35	97
Germany	35	-	35	2	42	-	7	6	57	92
Romania	24	1	25	-	51	-	-	-	51	76
Australia	38	-	38	3	35	-	-	-	38	76
South Africa	18	-	18	16	36	2	2	-	56	74
Mexico	27	4	31	9	31	3	-	-	43	74
Afghanistan	5	62	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Other	558	193	751	108	530	25	8	11	682	1,433
Total	**3,402**	**462**	**3,864**	**716**	**3,764**	**273**	**79**	**459**	**5,291**	**9,155**

Source: *BC STATS.*
Date: *Dec. 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Assisted Relatives Class-Includes relatives (distant) who, like all independent immigrants, are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Convention Refugees-Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

Dependent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who require sponsorship in Canada.

Designated Class-Includes those persons assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this Highlights, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to immigration applicants or unqualified refugee claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Independent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who do not require sponsorship in Canada.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Independents-Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "point system", which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

Retired Class-For immigration purposes a retiree is an independent immigrant (i.e. without sponsorship) 55 year or older with sufficient funds to maintain an adequate life style without government aid while living in Canada. This class has been eliminated in August 1991. Current landings in this class were immigrants who started the application process prior to the removal of this class.

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
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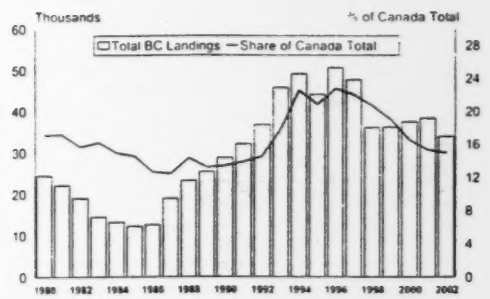
Immigration Highlights ◆ Third Quarter 2003

The number of immigrants to the province in the third quarter was higher than the same period of last year . . .

Total immigrant landings in BC during the third quarter of 2003 were 9,155 persons. While the number of landings decreased slightly from the second quarter of this year, it was considerably higher than the 7,986 persons landed in same quarter of last year. However, BC's share of total Canadian immigrants was 14.5%, lower than the shares observed for the previous two quarters in 2003.

Total landings for Canada also increased from 52,913 persons recorded in the third quarter of last year to 63,129 this year. During the third quarter, BC was the third most popular destination for immigrants. Ontario received the highest number of immigrants at 34,607 with Quebec second at 11,778 immigrants.

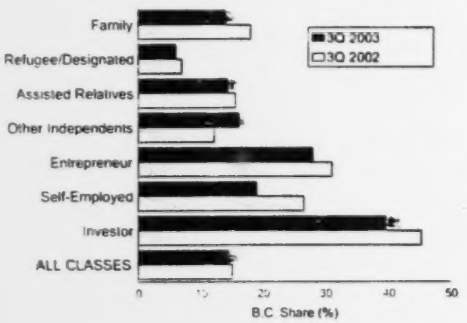
B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total



Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to BC during the third quarter of 2003, 48.9% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 37.2% were in the Family Class. The number of BC immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes remained relatively steady over the last few years.

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class



BC is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

BC tends to receive a relatively higher share of business immigrants to Canada. BC attracted 28.0% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 39.6% of all investor immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. In fact, BC received more investor immigrants than any other province in the third quarter of 2003. Business immigrants represented 8.9% of all landings to BC during the third quarter of 2003.

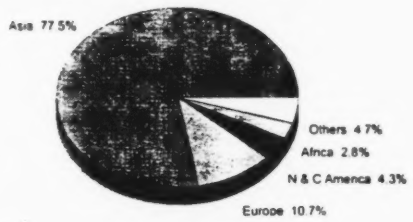
BC receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

Compared to other provinces, BC receives a much lower share of refugees and

immigrants in the designated classes. During this quarter, BC received a total of 462 refugees. This represents 6.0% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 14.5%. A majority of refugees and designated immigrants arrived from Afghanistan, China, Iran, Pakistan, Fiji and some Middle-Eastern countries.

B.C. Immigrants by Source

Third Quarter 2003



Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 77.5% of all landings in BC. During the third quarter of 2003, seven of the top ten source countries of immigrants to BC were all in Asia. Mainland China, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for most of the immigrants in the Investor class and skilled worker classes. India, the second top source country, was the source of most family immigrants to BC. South Korea was still the major source of Entrepreneur immigrants to BC during the period.

Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

More than seventy percent of the immigrants who landed in BC during the third quarter of 2003 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*
Feb 2001	*Welfare Benefits and Recent BC Immigrants (IMDB Series)*
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Jun 2000	*Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)*
Feb 2000	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Nov 1999	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants*
Aug 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Jun 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants*
Feb 1999	*Immigrants to BC from China-Mainland*
Oct 1998	*Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants*
Jul 1998	*Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia*

104-01596/

Feature Article: 20 YEARS OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS TO BC

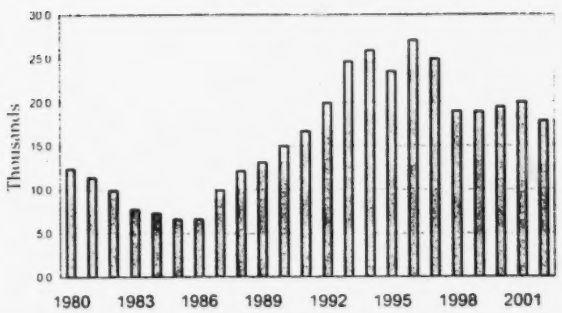
Jennifer Hansen, Population Analyst

Over the last two decades, the number of female immigrants to British Columbia has been generally increasing from a low of 6,610 persons in 1985, to a high of 27,057 persons in 1996. Figure 1 shows the trend of female immigration from 1980 to 2002.

Most female immigrants from Asia

Most female immigrants arrive from Asian countries. Over the 20 year time period, this trend has become more pronounced. Table 1 presents the top five areas of last residence for female immigrants who landed in Canada from 1981 to 1990 and from 1991 to 2001 and expressed an intention to settle in BC. In the earlier time period of 1981-1990, the majority of female immigrants were residing in Asian countries before arriving in Canada (62%). This proportion increased during the period 1991-2001 to 79%, while the proportion arriving from three of the other top five areas declined substantially. Only Africa retained its share at 3%.

Figure 1: Female Immigrants to British Columbia



Vancouver is the preferred destination

The intended destination of the vast majority of immigrants is Greater Vancouver. If anything, the status of Vancouver as a preferred destination has increased over time. The share of female immigrants to BC whose intended destination was Greater Vancouver increased by about 13 percentage points from 1981-1990 to 1991-2001. This increased proportion, of course, came from the other potential destinations. Both Greater Victoria and other BC areas became less popular as immigrant destinations over the 20-year period.

Table 1: Top Five World Areas of Last Residence-Females Destined for BC

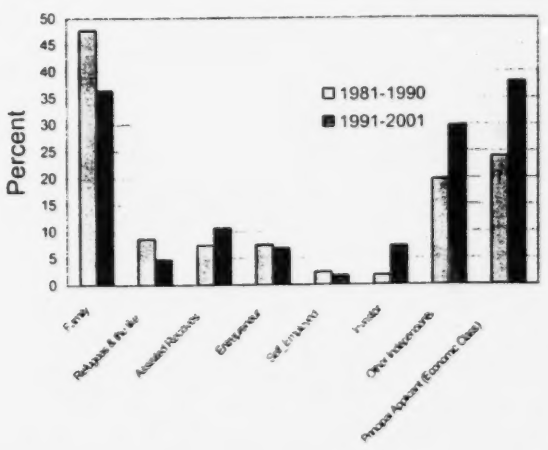
	1981-1990	1991-2001
Asia	62%	79%
Europe	21%	12%
N & C America	11%	5%
Africa	3%	3%
Oceania	3%	1%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Increasing Proportion of Economic Class Immigrants

Figure 2 indicates that there have been some shifts in the class under which female immigrants have been accepted. Significantly fewer females were admitted under the Family Class in 1991-2001 than in the previous decade. The categories of Investor and Other Independents included a larger proportion of female immigrants in 1991-2001 than in 1981-1990. Furthermore, 38% of female principal applicants in 1991-2001 were admitted as economic immigrants[1] compared to 24% in 1981-1990.

Figure 2: Class of Female Immigrants to BC



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

More female immigrants intend to work

Table 2 demonstrates that 42% of females who landed in 1991-2001 stated an intention to work, up from 33% in 1981-1990. Numerous factors likely influence the intention to work. One of these factors may be educational qualifications. Female immigrants with higher levels of education seem more likely to express an intention to work upon arrival. In the period 1981-1990, 59% of immigrant females with a Bachelors degree intended to work, whereas only 28% of those with secondary schooling or less intended to work. During the period 1991-2001, 71% of female immigrants who landed with a Bachelors degree declared an intention to work compared with 31% of those with secondary education or less. The increase in the proportion of females intending to work may also be a function of the increasing numbers of females as principal applicants in the economic classes. Over the two time periods, an increased proportion of females indicated an intention to come to BC to study.

Table 2: Percentage of Female Immigrants by Work Intention

	1981-1990	1991-2001
Intend to Work (Employee)	23%	19%
Intend to Work (Occupation Unspecified)	9%	22%
Intend to Work (Self-Employed)	1%	1%
Student	18%	21%
Not Intend to Work	49%	36%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

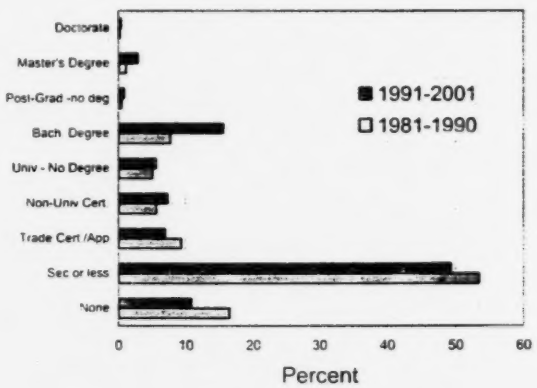
Half of female immigrants need language training

Language competency remains an important issue and the proportion of female immigrants who report no English skills has remained relatively stable over the past two decades. Half the female immigrants to BC in the 1981-1990 period possessed no language skills in English. Between 1991 and 2001, this percentage increased slightly, with 51% reporting no English language skills. Among immigrants, fewer females than males claimed some competency in English in both time periods. According to self-reports, 52% of males possessed language skills in English in both time periods, compared to 49% and 50% of females in 1981-1990 and 1991-2001 respectively.

Education level of female immigrants increasing

The majority of females who arrived in Canada in the 1981-1990 period had secondary schooling or less. About 17% of immigrant females to BC reported no education at all. Females who landed in the 1991-2001 period demonstrated a dramatic increase in educational attainment among immigrants, particularly with regard to higher university degrees. During this later period, only 11% of females reported no education. Sixteen percent of immigrant females held a Bachelors degree, up from 8% during the earlier period. The proportion of females holding graduate degrees and certificates increased from about 1.5% in 1981-1990 to almost 3.5% in 1991-2001.

Figure 3: Educational Attainment of Female Immigrants To BC, 1981-1990 and 1991-2001



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Language training still an important issue

The number of female immigrants who report no English language ability will likely remain high if the number of Asian immigrants remains at the current level. The stock of immigrants who have minimal English skills will likely increase, with the addition of approximately 50% of new females immigrants each year to the population of previous immigrants still engaged in the process of improving language skills. As such, English language training continues to be very important, particularly in the Greater Vancouver area, where recent immigrants tend to settle. Language

training is essential for female immigrants who have lower levels of education, since they are more likely to report weaker English language skills than their more highly educated counterparts[ii]. Language ability influences an immigrant's ability to settle in, and allows her greater access to opportunities and services in the community.

Earnings gap for full-time workers

The limitations that a lack of English ability imposes may be one of the reasons for a wage gap between immigrant and non-immigrant females in BC. In 2000, the average income of a non-immigrant female working full-time for a full year was $36,679. In the same year, female immigrants to BC who arrived in the period 1991-2001 earned only 76% of this figure, or $27,766. The picture was better for female immigrants who had been in Canada for a longer period of time. Those who arrived in 1981-1990 earned about 88% of the average for non-immigrant females.

Part time workers

The earnings gap between immigrant and non-immigrant females is less noticeable for part-time or part-year workers. Non-immigrant females in BC reported an average income of $16,336 in 2000. Immigrant females who arrived in 1991-2001 earned only 81% of this figure in the same year. However, those who arrived earlier, in 1981-1990, exceeded the earnings of non-immigrant females in 2000. Part-time work may be less influenced by factors such as language ability, since many part-time opportunities do not require extensive language skills.

Table 3: Female Earnings in BC, 2000
Immigrant vs. Non-Immigrant Populations

	Full Time		Part Time	
Non Immigrant	$36,679		$16,336	
	Arrived in 1981-1990		Arrived in 1991-2001	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
All Female Immigrants	$32,138	$16,923	$27,766	$13,206
From Asia	$30,144	$16,670	$26,257	$12,566
From UK	$38,354	$18,125	$34,028	$18,993

Source: 2001 Census

Asian immigrants earn less than immigrants from the UK

A comparison of the earnings of female immigrants from Asia and those from some English-speaking countries seems to support the idea that the earnings of immigrant females may be influenced by language ability. As well, settlement into the cultural landscape of BC is likely an easier task for immigrants from English-speaking countries than for those from Asia. For example, a comparison between Asia and the United Kingdom (Table 3) demonstrates that female immigrants from Asia, working full-time, earned considerably less than those from the United Kingdom.

Female immigrant earnings by age

Table 4 demonstrates the differential in earnings between immigrant and non-immigrant full-time workers by age. For all groups, the youngest workers earn the least. For non-immigrants, average earnings increase with increasing age. However, the earning pattern by age for immigrants is different. Immigrants aged 45 to 64 years from both the UK and Asia earned less than younger immigrants in the prime working ages of 25 to 44 years.

Table 4: Female Earnings (Full Time) in BC
Non-Immigrants vs. Immigrant by Age, Landing Period and Area of Origin, 2000

		15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years
Non-Immigrant		$19,949	$36,703	$40,059
From UK	1991-2001	$19,645	$36,382	$31,043
	1981-1990	$19,693	$40,447	$39,163
From Asia	1991-2001	$18,215	$27,336	$25,690
	1981-1990	$22,205	$30,563	$30,377

Source: 2001 Census

Lower earnings for most recent arrivals

Regardless of age, earnings vary with the amount of time an immigrant has been in Canada. Those immigrants who are longer-term residents report higher earnings than more recent arrivals.

Wage gap between Asian immigrants and non-immigrants widens with age

There is little difference between the average earnings of most female immigrants from the United Kingdom and those of non-immigrant females in BC. In contrast, most immigrants from Asia earn substantially less than both non-immigrants and immigrants from the UK. The earnings of the youngest Asian immigrants most closely approximate the earnings of non-immigrants. However, the gap between non-immigrant and Asian immigrant earnings is substantial in the older age groups, with the most recent immigrants aged 25-44 years earning only 74% of the earnings of the corresponding non-immigrant population.

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[i] Economic immigrants include those in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

[ii] Over the 20-year period, 15% of female immigrants with no education reported some English language ability whereas about 83% of females with a Bachelors degree claimed to be skilled in English.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
July to September, 2003
Total Landings: 9,155 Persons

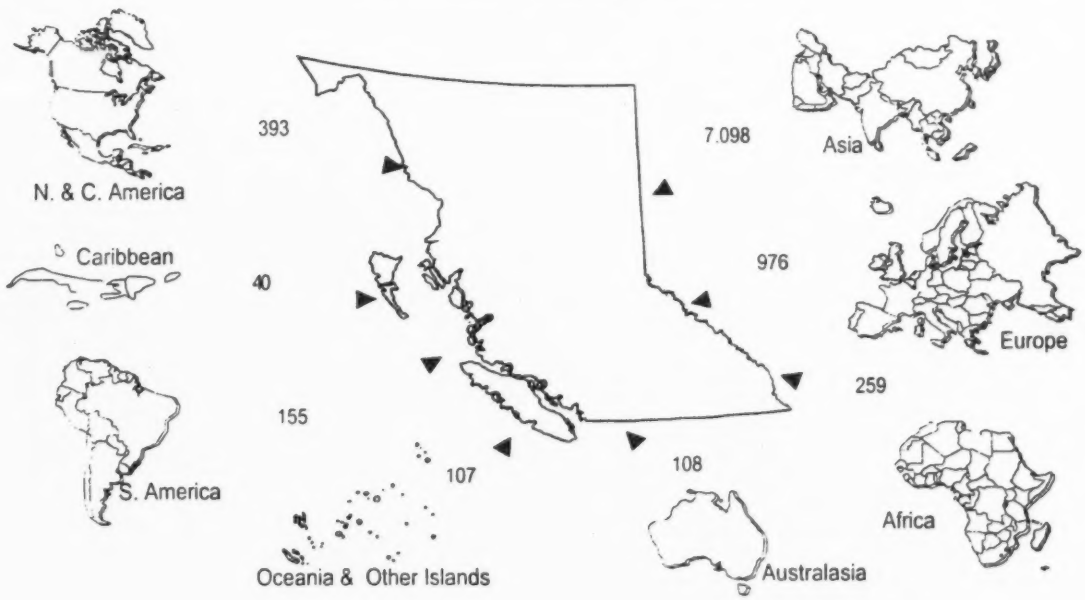

Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - July to September, 2003

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	628	348	976	10,776	9.1%
Africa	190	69	259	6,524	4.0%
Asia	5,232	1,866	7,098	37,989	18.7%
China-Mainland	2,087	401	2,488	9,350	26.6%
India	579	656	1,235	7,307	16.9%
Taiwan	337	147	484	671	72.1%
Hong Kong	113	51	164	474	34.6%
Australasia	72	36	108	378	28.6%
N & C America	248	145	393	2,165	18.2%
U.S.A.	157	120	281	1,461	19.2%
Caribbean	20	20	40	1,822	2.2%
South America	124	31	155	3,060	5.1%
Oceania	43	64	107	305	35.1%
Not Stated	16	3	19	110	17.3%
All Areas	**6,573**	**2,582**	**9,155**	**63,129**	**14.5%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *Dec. 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	Grand Total
1991	12,685	3,251	15,936	2,152	6,230	2,913	328	2,785	14,408	1,958	32,302
1992	15,096	2,992	18,088	2,440	4,891	3,965	480	4,527	16,303	2,603	36,994
1993	18,435	1,489	19,924	3,377	7,273	4,072	673	6,867	22,262	3,735	45,921
1994	17,499	1,544	19,043	5,985	9,042	4,172	744	6,292	26,235	3,820	49,098
1995	15,306	1,991	17,297	7,827	11,801	3,509	956	3,038	27,131	159	44,587
1996	14,271	3,047	17,318	8,545	16,812	4,231	1,563	3,446	34,597	107	52,022
1997	12,879	2,459	15,338	7,197	18,453	3,335	1,249	2,255	32,489	18	47,845
1998	11,050	2,346	13,396	3,791	14,533	1,917	746	1,599	22,586	-	35,982
1999	10,987	1,998	12,985	3,219	15,870	1,860	658	1,501	23,108	9	36,102
2000	10,976	2,644	13,620	3,219	16,792	1,767	633	1,377	23,788	-	37,408
2001	11,769	2,219	13,988	3,582	17,068	1,611	441	1,682	24,384	-	38,372
2002	11,872	2,135	14,007	3,299	13,040	1,190	526	1,947	20,002	-	34,009
2002/1	3,240	655	3,895	942	3,677	290	151	592	5,652	-	9,547
2002/2	3,895	703	4,598	1,066	3,714	264	166	378	5,588	-	10,186
2002/3	2,497	271	2,768	798	3,255	421	143	601	5,218		7,986
2003/1	2,813	317	3,130	585	3,438	210	111	487	4,831	-	7,961
2003/2	3,741	356	4,097	851	3,855	234	72	367	5,379	-	9,476
2003/3	3,402	462	3,864	716	3,764	273	79	459	5,291		9,155

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	Grand Total
1991	86,895	54,054	140,949	22,310	48,071	9,965	1,958	5,252	87,556	4,247	232,752
1992	100,670	52,350	153,020	20,029	47,835	15,873	2,820	9,695	96,252	5,543	254,815
1993	112,578	30,632	143,210	23,028	50,017	16,706	3,391	12,625	105,767	7,750	256,727
1994	94,096	20,455	114,551	27,500	47,471	14,193	2,744	10,481	102,389	7,437	224,377
1995	77,327	28,544	105,871	29,322	57,921	11,432	2,854	5,164	106,693	304	212,868
1996	68,298	32,195	100,493	28,880	74,075	11,909	4,375	6,176	125,415	147	226,055
1997	59,894	27,662	87,556	25,489	83,013	10,406	3,927	5,593	128,428	46	216,030
1998	50,800	25,376	76,176	14,961	69,256	6,617	2,625	4,534	97,993	8	174,177
1999	55,251	25,418	80,669	14,780	81,470	6,155	2,599	4,265	109,269	9	189,947
2000	60,587	30,540	91,127	18,410	104,185	6,182	2,530	4,951	136,258	-	227,385
2001	66,741	28,119	94,860	21,684	119,404	6,096	2,156	6,338	155,678	-	250,538
2002	65,442	25,240	90,682	20,486	106,772	4,486	1,901	4,637	138,282	1	228,965
2002/1	17,156	8,281	25,437	5,288	27,717	1,232	508	1,367	36,112	-	61,549
2002/2	20,343	8,048	28,391	7,031	34,356	1,206	542	1,167	44,302	-	72,693
2002/3	13,887	3,872	17,759	5,128	26,805	1,355	538	1,327	35,153	1	52,913
2003/1	16,215	3,777	19,992	3,576	20,017	683	366	941	25,583	-	45,575
2003/2	22,780	5,428	28,208	4,469	23,984	715	400	904	30,472	-	58,680
2003/3	24,457	7,653	32,110	5,006	23,461	974	418	1,160	31,019	-	63,129

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	Grand Total
1991	14.6%	6.0%	11.3%	9.6%	13.0%	29.2%	16.8%	53.0%	16.5%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	11.8%	12.2%	10.2%	25.0%	17.0%	46.7%	16.9%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	13.9%	14.7%	14.5%	24.4%	19.8%	54.4%	21.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.5%	16.6%	21.8%	19.0%	29.4%	27.1%	60.0%	25.6%	51.4%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	7.0%	16.3%	26.7%	20.4%	30.7%	33.5%	58.8%	25.4%	52.3%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	29.6%	22.7%	35.5%	35.7%	55.8%	27.6%	72.8%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.9%	17.5%	28.2%	22.2%	32.0%	31.8%	40.3%	25.3%	39.1%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	9.2%	17.6%	25.3%	21.0%	29.0%	28.4%	35.3%	23.0%	-	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.9%	16.1%	21.8%	19.5%	30.2%	25.3%	35.2%	21.1%	100.0%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.7%	14.9%	17.5%	16.1%	28.6%	25.0%	27.8%	17.5%	-	16.5%
2001	17.6%	7.9%	14.7%	16.5%	14.3%	26.4%	20.5%	26.5%	15.7%	-	15.3%
2002	18.1%	8.5%	15.4%	16.1%	12.2%	26.5%	27.7%	42.0%	14.5%	-	14.9%
2002/1	18.9%	7.9%	15.3%	17.8%	13.3%	23.5%	29.7%	43.3%	15.7%	-	15.5%
2002/2	19.1%	8.7%	16.2%	15.2%	10.8%	21.9%	30.6%	32.4%	12.6%	-	14.0%
2002/3	18.0%	7.0%	15.6%	15.6%	12.1%	31.1%	26.6%	45.3%	14.8%	-	15.1%
2003/1	17.3%	8.4%	15.7%	16.4%	17.2%	30.7%	30.3%	51.8%	18.9%	-	17.5%
2003/2	16.4%	6.6%	14.5%	19.0%	16.1%	32.7%	18.0%	40.6%	17.7%	-	16.1%
2003/3	13.9%	6.0%	12.0%	14.3%	16.0%	28.0%	18.9%	39.6%	17.1%	-	14.5%

Source: *BC STATS.*
Date: *Dec. 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
July - September, 2003

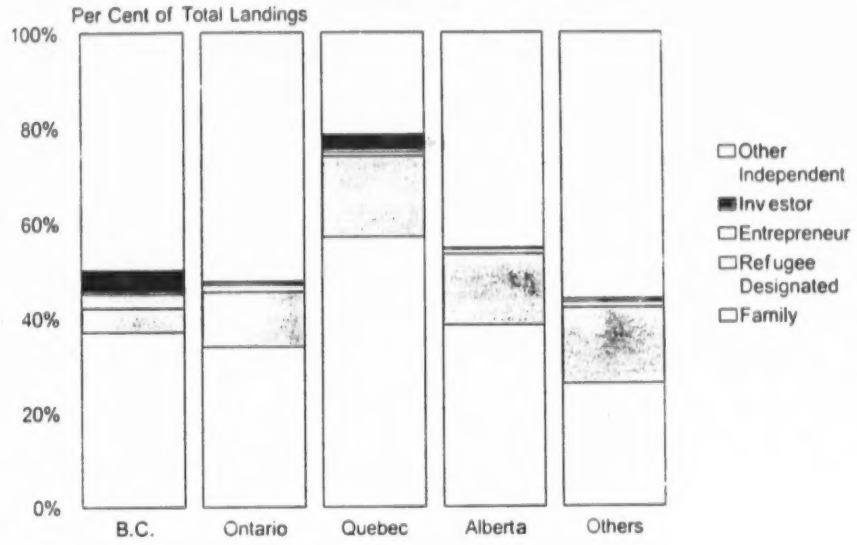

Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	
2002										
NFLD	79	135	214	10	182	-	1	-	193	407
P.E.I.	32	50	82	2	20	-	5	-	27	109
N.S.	416	229	645	91	533	98	34	20	776	1,421
N.B.	194	159	353	35	288	5	1	26	355	708
Que	8,081	6,455	14,536	672	19,925	545	204	1,696	23,042	37,578
Ont	38,387	12,702	51,089	14,577	63,819	2,388	805	889	82,478	133,567
Man	951	981	1,932	268	2,326	4	85	8	2,691	4,623
Sask	410	603	1,013	79	533	11	21	11	655	1,668
Alta	4,959	1,777	6,736	1,443	6,038	243	213	40	7,977	14,713
B.C.	11,872	2,135	14,007	3,299	13,040	1,190	526	1,947	20,002	34,009
Territories	54	13	67	9	38	2	6	0	55	122
Not Stated	7	1	8	1	31	-	-	-	32	40
Canada	65,442	25,240	90,682	20,486	106,773	4,486	1,901	4,637	138,283	228,965
2003 Third Quarter										
NFLD	39	58	97	4	59	-	-	-	63	160
P.E.I.	16	4	20	-	24	-	1	-	25	45
N.S.	156	24	180	36	181	27	18	17	279	459
N.B.	58	46	104	4	71	-	-	-	75	179
Que	6,724	2,001	8,725	268	2,175	101	83	426	3,053	11,778
Ont	11,781	4,020	15,801	3,613	14,245	522	184	242	18,806	34,607
Man	356	270	626	42	1,131	-	17	-	1,190	1,816
Sask	165	93	258	14	114	6	1	4	139	397
Alta	1,723	672	2,395	301	1,686	44	35	12	2,078	4,473
B.C.	3,402	462	3,864	716	3,764	273	79	459	5,291	9,155
Territories	14	2	16	1	5	-	-	-	6	22
Not Stated	23	1	24	7	6	1	-	-	14	38
Canada	24,457	7,653	32,110	5,006	23,461	974	418	1,160	31,019	63,129

Source: *BC STATS.*
Date: *Dec. 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries by Class

July to September, 2003

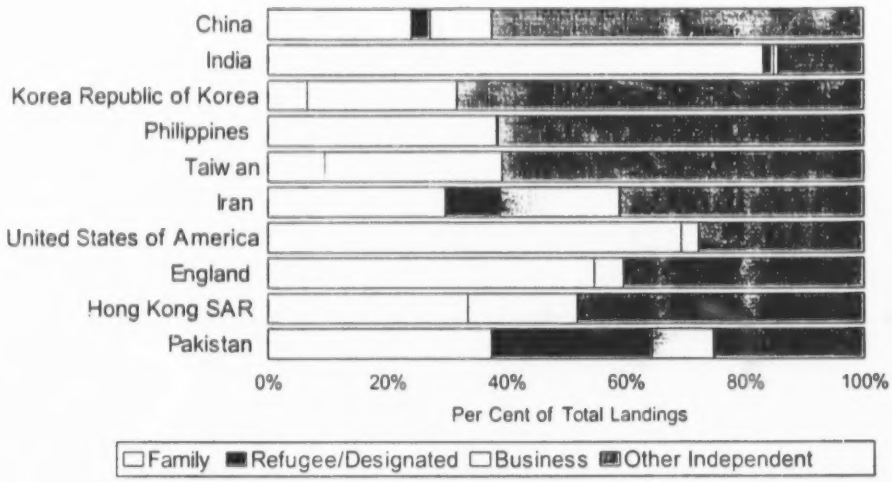

Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, July - September, 2003

	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						
Province	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	427	44	471	39	419	18	22	7	505	976
Africa	57	89	146	40	69	2	2	-	113	259
Asia	2,449	277	2,726	593	3,051	238	49	441	4,372	7,098
Australasia	53	-	53	4	50	-	-	1	55	108
N&C America	238	15	253	24	101	8	5	2	140	393
Caribbean	35	-	35	4	-	-	1	-	5	40
S. America	56	10	66	5	69	7	-	8	89	155
Oceania & Isl.	73	27	100	7	-	-	-	-	7	107
Not Stated	14	-	14	-	5	-	-	-	5	19
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	599	82	681	131	1,421	24	1	230	1,807	2,488
India	1,026	22	1,048	54	124	8	1	-	187	1,235
South Korea	54	-	54	89	471	130	-	76	766	820
Philippines	257	2	259	85	326	-	-	-	411	670
Taiwan	46	-	46	90	204	27	36	81	438	484
Iran	100	31	131	26	112	35	3	29	205	336
U.S.A.	195	-	195	11	67	1	5	2	86	281
England	144	-	144	18	88	5	8	-	119	263
Hong Kong SAR	55	-	55	37	42	4	7	19	109	164
Pakistan	43	31	74	10	19	7	-	5	41	115
Russia	34	7	41	1	68	-	-	-	69	110
Fiji	68	27	95	7	-	-	-	-	7	102
United Arab Emirates	14	-	14	16	68	-	-	-	84	98
Japan	62	-	62	3	29	2	1	-	35	97
Germany	35	-	35	2	42	-	7	6	57	92
Romania	24	1	25	-	51	-	-	-	51	76
Australia	38	-	38	3	35	-	-	-	38	76
South Africa	18	-	18	16	36	2	2	-	56	74
Mexico	27	4	31	9	31	3	-	-	43	74
Afghanistan	5	62	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Other	558	193	751	108	530	25	8	11	682	1,433
Total	**3,402**	**462**	**3,864**	**716**	**3,764**	**273**	**79**	**459**	**5,291**	**9,155**

Source: *BC STATS.*
Date: *Dec. 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Assisted Relatives Class-Includes relatives (distant) who, like all independent immigrants, are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Convention Refugees-Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

Dependent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who require sponsorship in Canada.

Designated Class-Includes those persons assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this Highlights, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to immigration applicants or unqualified refugee claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Independent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who do not require sponsorship in Canada.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Independents-Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "point system", which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

Retired Class-For immigration purposes a retiree is an independent immigrant (i.e. without sponsorship) 55 year or older with sufficient funds to maintain an adequate life style without government aid while living in Canada. This class has been eliminated in August 1991. Current landings in this class were immigrants who started the application process prior to the removal of this class.

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.